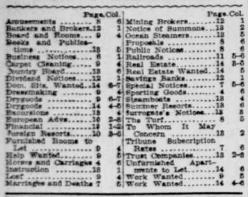
Amusements.

### Index to Advertisements.



#### Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeplan up. so is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1906 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526,179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) more than during the same period of 1904.

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers t THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

# New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Baron Hayashi, evidently replying to M. Witte's statement, also expressed him-self doubtful of peace; his remarks permitted the deduction that the Japanese terms might be difficult to meet. —— Many of the zemstvo delegates at Moscow are said to favor the depo-sition of the Emperor and the establishment of a regency. — The Bayan and the Peresviet have been raised at Port Arthur, and the Palhave been raised at Port Arthur, and the Pallada, the Retvizan and the Peresviet are expected to be affort by the middle of August.

The Hungarian opposition issued a manifesto urging the people to refuse to obey all orders of the present government.

Lord Lansdowne said that the powers would insist on international financial control in Macedonia, despite the Sultan's refusal to agree to the plan.

DOMESTIC.—John Hyde, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Agriculture, which has been involved in the cotton leak scandal, resigned at Washington, saying the "fight against him" had ruined his health; Secretry Wilson said he would meet a delegation of cotton manufacturers to confer on a revision of the June cotton report. — The Washington Westher Bureau said this city would continue to suffer from intense heat for three or four days to come. — Governor Higgins, at Albany, again declared that he would not submit the Equitable case to the extra session of mit the Equitable case to the extra session of the legislature. — Justice Hooker was on the witness stand at the legislative hearing at Albany. — The second division of the battle-ship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet left Newport, having received orders to join Admiral Sigsbee's fleet.

ndling bables to wet nurses was alleged in and Mayor McClellan. == the widow of William Ziegler would combat the will of her husband, alleging an unsound mind.

— Berthe Claiche was arraigned for the murder of Emile Gendron before Judge Foster, who decided that she must stand trial. — Controller Grout sailed for Europe on a vacation to last two months. — Frederick E. Carlton was indicted for theft, and was charged with having drugged and robbed a physician some years ago. — Borough President Ahearn awarded paving contracts involving over \$500,000. — The winners at Brighton Beach were: I. My Buela; 2, Edith James; 3, Alwin; 4, Handzarra; 5, Out of Reach; 6, Kinleydale. decided that she must stand trial, === Con-

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Fair, continued high temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 96 degrees; lowest, 77.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

# A HELPFUL LETTER.

Secretary Root's acceptance of a Cabinet post has compelled his withdrawal as counsel from the prosecutions which Mayor Weaver has instituted, or is instituting, against the politicians who have misgoverned and plundered Philadelphia. But in surrendering this employment Mr. Root has written a letter which cannot but encourage the Mayor and his associates to fresh efforts and inspire them with fresh confidence in their ability to bring the gullty conspirators to justice. The letter was undoubtedly intended to have, and will have, a twofold effect-first, legal, and then moral. Coming from a lawyer of Mr. Root's distinction, its logic brushes away the subterfuges which in the last week or two have been employed to retard the indictment of certain formerly prominent Republican ring leaders. Coming from a man who is about to assume the ranking place in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, it expresses in unmistakable tones the impatience with which a Republican administration looks at efforts to shield wrongdoers of any sort because of their political ser-

vices or political associations. Priction has recently developed in Philadelphia over the proposed indictment of Durham and the McNichols-former heads of the Repub-Hean machine-for conspiracy to defraud the city on public improvement contracts. Mayor Weaver and his chief local adviser, Judge Gordon, held that the evidence already obtained in the Caven and Hill proceedings justified the prosecution of the members of the celebrated contracting firm, whose word was so long law with the Public Works Department and the City Councils. The District Attorney, a lawyer whose political and personal relations with the men sought to be indicted were known to be more or less intimate, could find no warrant in the evidence for entering criminal charges on behalf

before a city magistrate. dertake to criticise the prosecuting officer's reasoning, plainly intimates that he considers it midnight sun; he had fallen under the fascina-

plaint and do what he can to spur the District Attorney to action. Then, if an indictment fails, the responsibility for that failure can be clearly fixed. Says Mr. Root, with a significance that cannot be mistaken:

'Crimes committed by men who have political power are often sheltered behind official indif-ference and inactivity, and then some one has to do more than his duty to secure justice, and you will not be the first public officer who has done a great public service against the resistance of those from whom the service ought to come. There is more at stake here than the mere punishment of isolated offences. There is the question whether your city shall continue to be governed by criminals or shall take its place on the list of American cities capable of honest self-government.

This rebuke, from the mouth of the next Secretary of State, should be weighed not only by District Attorney Bell, but by every other Pennsylvania official whose attitude toward the Philadelphia exposures has been one of inactivity and apathy. Senator Boles Penrose and Governor Samue! W. Pennypacker would do well to read and inwardly digest Mr. Root's refreshing and candid utterances. So would every politician in Pennsylvania whose anxiety to "save the organization" is greater than his desire to see crime punished and honest government re-established.

### MR. WITTE'S PLAIN TALK.

Mr. Witte's plain talk with an Associated Press correspondent is to be welcomed as the utterance of that Russian statesman whose opinions are probably of most importance to Russia, and certainly of most interest to the world. In one respect, however, it may seem disappointing, if not actually disquieting, namely, in its references to the dubious outlook for peace and the limited scope of Mr. Witte's authority as peace commissioner. As to the latter, we can scarcely believe that Mr. Witte meant to say exactly what his words seem to express, namely, that he is simply "an Ambassador Ex-"traordinary for pour parlers with the Japanese "plenipotentiarles, to ascertain whether it is "possible to conclude a treaty of peace." Surely he must be more than that. He must be as truly a Plenipotentiary as is Baron Komura or Mr. Takahira, and he must be authorized not only to ascertain whether a treaty of peace can be concluded, but also to negotiate and sign such a treaty, subject, of course, to ratification by the Czar. If such were not the case, the world would be grievously disappointed, and there would be reason to fear an unsatisfactory result of his mission.

It will be regretted, too, that Mr. Witte felt constrained to say that he feared the Japanese terms would be such that the commissioners would be unable to reach an accord. What special ground he may have for such fears we do not know. So far as we have been able to perceive, there have been no serious intimations of any Japanese terms in excess of those which Mr. Witte himself favored granting before the war, plus the customary and reasonable penalty of an unsuccessful war. We understand, of course, that Mr. Witte is not a "peace at any price" man. No worthy statesman is But he is in favor of peace and justice. We cannot imagine that he would now repudiate the honorable policy of which he was the foremost exponent two years ago, or that he expects Japan to ask now no more than she asked before the war. As he truly observes, "when the war began the situation changed." The treaty of peace must take account of that change. Nobody wants to see the amour propre of the Russian people wounded or the future of Russia as a nation jeoparded. But the invariable rule of war is that the unsuccessful party to it must pay the penalty of defeat. What is to be regretted, then, is that Mr. Witte, on what seem insufficient grounds, should enter the conference without hope of success, or at least with fear of failure.

So much is to be said, if Mr. Witte's talk is CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. — The temperature rose to 96 degrees; twenty-two deaths and over two hundred prostrations were reported in New-York and Brooklyn as due to heat. — The President, His sons and some of their boy friends camped overnight on the Long Island shore near Oysier Bay. — The agreement between "Town Topics" and "The Fads and Fancles" revealed Justice Deuel's name signed to it. — A case of alleged farming out of foundling bables to wet nurses was alleged in monte and entitlements and entit ments and anticipations. It may also be that the Harlem Police Court. —— Ex-Senator John Ford, in a speech accepting a loving cup given him by his constituents, rapped the corporations in America as in Japan, or in Russia itself. = It was learned that | Thus his talk might be interpreted as a warning to Japan to moderate her demands, and not to expect to dictate to him as Marquis Ito did to Li Hung Chang ten years ago; or it might be interpreted as an assurance to the Russian people that their peace-making envoy had the interests and honor of the empire at heart, and was not disposed to sacrifice them, even for the sake of peace. It would not be unfitting for a statesman in his place to make such an utterance for such a purpose, and the possibility that he has done so is to be taken into account.

In a sense it is no concern of America's in what spirit or with what result the Russian and Japanese envoys meet. In more than one high sense it is America's concern. For the sake of humanity, for the sake of the general interests of civilization and for the specific sake of two great powers which this country regards as its friends, America earnestly desires that peace shall be made, upon a just and enduring basis. That desire is strengthened by the consideration that the peace negotiations have been arranged through our government's good offices, and are to be held on American soil. It would be a matter of profound national regret to have negotiations thus begun and thus conducted prove fruitless. We must hope, therefore, that what seem to be the forebodings of Mr. Witte will prove unfounded, and that he will be able to report to his sovereign acceptable terms of peace and to conclude a treaty which will be satisfactory to the Russian government.

### THE HUDSON TRICENTENARY.

The committee on the proposed tricentennial celebration of the discovery of the Hudson has chosen an opportune time to forward through its secretary an address to Governor Higgins and to Mayor McClellan inviting each of those officials to appoint a committee of fifty to arrange for the celebration. With Commander Peary once more turning his face to the North Star and with renewed interest attaching to Hudson's great discoveries in Hudson Bay and elsewhere in the North, the State and city of New-York should not fail in the public spirit necessary to commemorate the most illustrious, even if not the most difficult, achievement of Henry Hudson-the discovery of the great river which bears his name. The present time, when the thoughts of the adventurous as well as of the scientific are turning toward the frozen North again, is an opportune occasion to remember Henry Hudson, for he, also, in addition to his claims as a great navigator and discoverer, won not a small portion of his fame as an Arctic explorer. He also knew something of the mysterious fascination of the white solitudes of

Or hath come since the making of the world. Though he died, so far at least as we know, at about the age of forty, he had made four voyages, in every one of which he had first turned the prow of his vessel northward, his object in his first voyage, as in his last, being "to discover the Pole and to sall across it to the of the people. He stood on technicalities, and islands of spicery or Cathay." We know, also, insisted that the Mayor would have to make that in his first voyage he reached-on July 23. complaint personally and thus get the matter 1607-80:23, the highest latitude he ever attained, though that is a fact of comparatively The District Attorney's contentions were sub- little importance compared with his discovery mitted to Mr. Root, who, though he does not un- of the Hudson River, Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. But he had been to the land of the

has been well said of his career and his achievements: "He comes into our knowledge on the "quarterdeck of a ship bound for the Pole; he "goes out of it in a crazy boat manned by eight sick men, and so fades into the dim haze about 'the desolate ice floes."

Hudson's life was that of an explorer and navigator, and had he always been surrounded by as brave and dauntless souls as his own me probability is that he would have filled an even larger space in the history of discovery and heroism. His achievements, as it was, were great, and will carry his fame forward along with the history of the continent itself, with two of whose great features his name will forever be associated. It would be unpardonable if New-York, city and State, should fail signally to honor in 1909 the tricentenary of the discovery of the Hudson. As the committee on the proposed celebration says in its address to Governor Higgins and Mayor McClellan: "The time between this and September, 1909, is brief for "the formulation and realization of a plan com-"mensurate with the importance of the occasion "and the dignity of the city and State of New-

#### THE LATEST HOT "SPELL."

One of the oddest things about yesterday's weather in this city was the extremely low humidity. What that signifies will be easily understood if one recalls the arrangement of one well known type of hygrometer. Two standard thermometers are placed side by side, the bulb of one being covered with muslin, for the automatic wetting of which suitable means are provided. Evaporation from the cloth cools the mercury, and that operation is controlled by the amount of moisture which the air already contains. Last week there were several days when the wet bulb reading was only from 5 to-8 degrees lower than that of the dry bulb thermometer. The latter registered 83 or 85 degrees, say, and the former 77 or 78. Yesterday there were times when the two readings were 20 or more degrees apart.

The dry bulb instrument was beating its own record for the current year and closely approaching the highest level attained at Uncle Sam's observatory in July (99 degrees in 1898 and 1901), but the wet bulb reported a temperature of only about 74. The humidity at noon yesterday was officially reported at 40 per cent, and au 2:30 p. m. 35 per cent. The former figure meant a difference of 19 in the two readings, and the latter a difference of 22. Inasmuch as the skin in summer is in a condition closely akin to that of the covering of a wet bulb thermometer that instrument gives a better indication of comfort, so long as a person remains in the shade and is fairly inactive, than does the ordinary dry bulb instrument.

Another curious circumstance, though it was unpleasantly suggestive, was the singular uniformity in the maxima reported on Monday at points widely separated. Hartford, Albany Binghamton, Scranton, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Davenport, Kansas City, Omaha and North Platte all acted like carefully drilled delegates to a political convention and cried with one accord, "94!" A part of this unanimity is the result of an aversion that the Weather Bureau has long entertained for odd numbers. Observers have been instructed so to report the temperature at the regular morning and evening hours of observation, and also the minima and maxima, that no fraction will be left when an average is obtained by addition and division. The practice is not without drawbacks, but these need not be considered here. In spite of the probability that some of the "94s" in Monday's record should have read "95," it is won derful that so close an approximation to absolute uniformity should have been observed over so wide an area.

### BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

There is at present no occasion to fear a water famine in Brooklyn. There is a shortage of supply, and it has been deemed wise to reduce the pressure and to curtail the use of water for some purposes; but the reduction of pressure is not designed so much to lessen use as to lessen waste. A large proportion of the taps in Brooklyn, as in Manhattan, leak a little under full pressure, because of faulty plumbing or worn out washers. Such slight trickling from a tap or two may seem to a householder an insignificant trifle. Multiplied by tens of thousands it means a vast waste of water. Under reduced pressure this leakage will in many cases be stopped and in all cases it will be decreased, yet when the taps are opened an ample supply of water will issue, though a little more slowly than of old.

The situation is probably not as bad as it has been in some former years. Nevertheless, it is such as calls for scrupulous care on the part of the public in avoiding waste, and it furnishes a potent argument for all possible expedition in the work of the new water commission. Almost every summer for the last twenty years there has been talk of a water famine in Brook-There has never been a famine, though there has often been a scarcity. But of late conditions have undisguisedly been approaching a crisis. That is because there are in that borough an increasing population and a non-increasing water supply. The recent growth of Brooklyn has been rapid, and it is likely to be in the next few years still more rapid. Yet both natural and artificial circumstances prevent the extension of the water supply system. Practically all available sources in the western coun ties of Long Island have been fully utilized, and a law forbids the invasion of Suffolk County.

Brooklyn must therefore look for a further supply from the mainland, by way of Manhattan or The Bronx. It must be provided with water from somewhere up the State, in common with the boroughs on this side of the East River. That is why it behooves the new water Commissioners to move with judicious celerity in the great enterprise which has been committed to them. They are working not only for Manhattan and The Bronx, whose requirements are great, but also for Brooklyn, whose need is particularly pressing.

# THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

The highest court of Georgia has recently handed down a decision which must be of considerable interest to New-Yorkers, in view of the great attention attracted to a similar litigation in this State a few years ago which ended in a different way. One of the noteworthy opinions of Alton B. Parker, when he was Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, was that in the case of Roberson against the Rochester Folding Box Company. Miss Roberson was a young woman in private life, whose picture, taken solely for her friends and never published by her, was reproduced for advertising purposes without her consent. She brought action for infringement of her right of privacy. Justice Davy, of Rochester, gave judgment in her favor, and he was unanimously sustained by the Appellate Division, but the Court of Appeals, by a vote of four to three, reversed the decision. Chief Judge Parker, writing the opinion, held that no right of privacy existed except such as could be protected by the law of libel. No equitable relief could be afforded for the patent outrage, and, if the evil was to be reformed, it could only be by legislation. Judge Gray wrote a vigorous dissenting opinion, concurred in by two other judges, in which he upheld the young woman's right of property in her own likeness. Now the Georgia court takes the same view in the case of Pavesich against the New-England Life Insurance Company.

The company obtained a photograph of Mr Pavesich, who was a good looking, well set up man, and published it in a newspaper beside the picture of a disreputable looking person, to illustrate the man who insured and the man ensatisfactory and ill founded. The situation tion of the bleak, frozen solitudes of the North, who didn't. Mr. Pavesich was naturally the

must be dealt with as it is, however; so he rec- and their spell was over him to the last. It victim of much unpleasant ridicule from his acquaintances, and he brought suit declaring the advertisement to be a "trespass upon the plaintiff's right of privacy." A demurrer was sustained, but reversed on appeal, the highest court taking the ground positively that the right of privacy was one of the absolute rights of the common law, and that, if a person desired seclusion, he might not be exhibited in a public place except as demanded by the law of the land. If personal liberty embraced the right of publicity-of freely appearing before the public for any social, business or other reasonit embraced the correlative right of privacy. Judge Cobb takes note of Chief Judge Parker's opinion, and thus squarely combats it:

We are utterly at variance with him in his conclusion that the existence of this right can-We are utterly at variance with him acconclusion that the existence of this right cannot be legitimately inferred from what has been said by commentators upon the legal rights of individuals, and from expressions which have fallen from judges in their reasoning in cases where the exercise of the right was not directly involved.

The true lawyer, when called to the discharge of judicial functions, has in all times, as a general rule, displayed remarkable conservatism; and, whenever it was legally possible to base a judgment upon principles which had been recognized by a long course of judicial decision, this has been done, in preference to applying a principle which might be considered novel. It was for this reason that the numerous cases, both in England and in this country, which really protected the right of privacy were not placed upon the existence of this right, but were allowed to rest upon principles derived from the law of property.

When the judges disagree the layman can

When the judges disagree the layman can hardly hope to fathom the mazes of the law. But the Georgia law ought certainly, by some means or other, to be the New-York law. If equity is less adaptable to circumstances and ess able to deal with new forms of torts in New-York than in Georgia, then statute law should supplement its deficiencies. New-York should be as progressive as any State in all that makes for decency and the safeguarding of citizens. It is nothing short of outrageous that modest women who in no way put themselves before the public are in this State liable to be dragged into notoriety by any adventurer who thinks he can fill his pockets by exploiting them. Even Judge Parker, though he thought that Miss Roberson was entitled to no relief and that she might, perhaps, have been expected to feel complimented by the evidently sincere flat tery of the advertiser, nevertheless, while courtthe publicity, objected to the photographers and passionately asserted his right to as much privacy as suited his convenience.

The heat extremity is the iceman's opportunity -not to be a ministering angel.

The Hon. Tim Sullivan, after seeing Tipperary and Richard Croker, is now taking in the sights of London town. It is to be hoped the big city by the Thames, unlike the Congress of the United States, will measure fairly well up to 'Big Tim's" expectations.

Fatalities from eating ice cream are beginning to be reported. The summer girl, however, is still willing to take all risks, even without an

Subway managers are now talking about currents of cold air through the cars. If they will only talk long enough their prediction may come true-next winter.

Mr. Tesla, mindful of public expectation these sizzling days, talks cheerfully of the flying electric motor as the future vehicle of exploration. People who expect to fly in the future-at least in the Scriptural way-should be very careful not to exaggerate.

Even with all possible allowance for hot weather truculence, a fresh race riot every day or two ought not to be possible in New-York. Perhaps calling out the fire apparatus and turning the hose on the rioters might diminish their

Thomas W. Lawson calls Chicago's pet idea of nunicipal ownership a will-o'-the-wisp. That Chicagoans should follow this delusive light instead of devoting their energies to a pursuit of "the system" is one of the few things Mr. Lawson falls to understand.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is reported that the separation of Norway and Sweden will make a new line of political cleavage among the American citizens of the Northwest. The sons and grandsons of the Scandinavians who make up the bulk of the population of the States west of the Great Lakes and at the headwaters of the Mississippi want to import their quarrel from the Old World, and be no longer Republicans and Democrats, but Norwegians and Swedes.

The Truth of It.—"Yes," said old Skinner, proud-ly, "luck and pluck made me, but mostly pluck" "Yes," interrupted the man who knew him, "luck in finding people to pluck."—(Philadelphia Press.

The Mayor of a small commune near Versailles has formally indicted a citizen for the grave offence of snoring. It seems that the accused attended a meeting of the Municipal Council, and was so overcome by the eloquence of the Mayor that he snored. This demonstration was so vigorous that the rest of the Mayor's address could not be heard. The offender is now charged with obstructing the transaction of public business and outraging the civic majesty. His defence is that he does not remember snoring at all, and that if he did nore this was on account of the Mayor's pro-

An Iowa man, who had been accustomed to receiving railway passes and deadhead tickets at theatres, recently visited the fair at Portland, Ore. When he was confronted with a sign announcing the admission charge of 50 cents to the grounds he was inclined to balk. "Here," he said to the friend with him, "I don't like the idea of paying 50 cents to get in there. Walt a minute and I'll hunt up Lewis and Clark, the fellows who are running the show, and see if I can't get a pass."—(Argonaut.

"The Philadelphia Press" has been inquiring into the antecedents of the word "lobster," in its slang sense. In letters from Sir Walter Scott to William Clark, of Eldin, under date of September 10 and 30, 1792, are found allusions to the word "lobster" as a playful sobriquet for the redcoat officers and soldlers of the British army. In this case a boiled obster is meant, as per evidence of the following couplet, once familiar to the English street boys, and quoted whenever a rifleman in green was seen walking arm in arm with a soldier in red: "There go two lobsters, claw in claw,

One is boiled and t'other's raw.

Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, in Cromwell's time, commanded a regiment of cuirassiers, who "from their complete armor obtained the nickname of lob-(Baldock's "Cromwell as a Soldier.") What was mere raillery in England may readily have grown into an expression of hatred and contempt in America at the time of the Revolution, and, in point of fact, Bancroft's "History of the United States" relates that "lobsters" was one of the abusive epithets applied to the soldiers by the mob on the occasion of the Boston massacre.

Mother-I'm glad you're playing with good little boys now.

Tommy—Yes'm; they ain't like the other kind,
I kin lick any one o' dese kids if I wanter.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

American scholars at Oxford report a baseball invasion of England. The Rhodes students of this country and Canada have already played the game in the classic shades of the great English uni-

A Gilded Pill.—Suitor—Fifteen thousand dollars!
A splendid dowry Mr. Isaacstein! But you know
your daughter is decidedly plain.
Isaacstein—Vell den I make it twenty thousand.
"By Jove! Twenty thousand! She's not so bad
looking after all—but still she's hardly beautiful."
"Vat? Den I make it twenty-five thousand dollars!"

A few days ago a requiem mass was said in Mexico for the soul of Maximilian, who was shot thirty-eight years ago.

"Than Norman Blood."—Mrs. Van der Hamm—Percy you musin't play with that common Maloney boy any more.

Percy—Why, not, mamma?
"Because he's nobody. Why he hasn't even a grandfather!"
"Maybe not, but he's got a goat."—(Cleveland Leader.

# About People and Jocial Incidents.

### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Douglas are expected here from Europe this week, and on their arrival will go to Bar Harbor for the remainder

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who has been until now at her place at South Coventry, Conn., left there yesterday for Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies have arrived in town from Newport, and will return the day after to-morrow to stay at Narragansett with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Neill, who have a villa there.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., have returned to town from Newport on hoard their yacht, the Tarantula, and have gone to their coun-

Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren have rented for the remainder of the Lenox season the L. C. Peters cottage, on Court House Hill. The Anson Phelps Stokes villa, which they were occupying, was destroyed by fire.

try place on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, jr., have a bungalow at Wawbeek, on the Upper Saranac, for the sum

Mr. and Mrs. Norris Sellar have left town for Newport, where they are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie. Mrs. Sellar was formerly Mrs. J. Ellie Hoffman

Mrs. Waldon Pell and Miss Gertrude Pell are at Atherton Blight and Miss Evelyn Blight, who

have arrived from Europe, have gone to Newport for the remainder of the summer. Mrs. Gerald Lowther did not accompany them, but remained with her husband, the British Envoy at Tangler.

Sir George Cooper, on whom King Edward has conferred a baronetcy, is married to the sister of J. Henry Smith: Lady Cooper was, with the latter, a co-heir to the fortune of her uncle. Sir George and Lady Cooper live at Hensley Park, Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle left town yesterday for Newport by the midday train, and will remain there for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. K. Duer have closed their ouse in East 53d-st., and are at their cottage at Southampton for the summer

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have issued invita-

tions for an open air amateur theatrical entertain ment at their place at Newport on August 2.

P. F. Collier announces that the first hunt of the season at Newport will take place on Saturday next, immediately after the wedding of Miss Gretta Pomeroy to Philip Allen Clark. The meet is at Alfred G. Vanderbilt's place.

#### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 18.-Miss Pauline Le R French, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, was introduced to society to-day. Other than this, there was little going on here, the heat being oppressive, and keeping the cottagers within doors until late in the afternoon, when they drove to the villa of Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, in Red Cross-ave., where Miss French was introduced. The affair took the form of a reception and lunch-The villa and lawn were decorated for the occasion. The Casino orchestra furnished music Miss French received in the drawing room, being assisted by her mother, Mrs. French; her aunt, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Miss Sadie Jones and Miss Edith Deacon, who were introduced to society in the last two days. Miss French wore a

### MODEL FOR PEACE MONUMENT.

#### Sculptor Now in France Completing Designs for Colossal Structure.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, of the National Sculpture Society, former chief of sculpture of the St. Louis Exposition, who sailed for Europe recently, will be busy for many months abroad on a model for a colossal national peace monument.

In the village of Saint Leu, twelve miles from Paris, Mr. Ruckstuhl will work in his studio on a model of a monument 700 feet high, to be erected on the Hudson. It is several years since this great indertaking was outlined at a meeting of the National Sculpture Society.

The sum of \$2,500,000 will be raised by private subscription for this purpose, and a large amount already has been pledged.

A great ionic column about 600 feet high will on a two story building about 100 feet cube, resting on a platform about 300 feet square. Elevators will run to the top, where a glass globe, about forty feet in diameter, will serve as a light-

A figure of victorious Peace, 100 feet high, will e in front of the column, and around the base will be sixteen large groups, and about forty heroic ortrait statues of men distinguished in art, liter-

portrait scates of men distinguished in art, iterature and science.

In the hundred foot cube the two stories will be used as a library and as a lecture, music and concert hall. In the basement of the great platform will be rooms for the comfort and the various demands of the public, such as restaurant, reading room, telegraph office, baths, etc. It is expected that the monument will be of steel frame, with pink terra cotta facing, bronze statuary, and grantic platform.

### BUILD BRIDGE FOR MRS. BELMONT.

#### Hempstead Will Replace Old Structure Which Mars Beauty of Brockholt Villa. The highway commissioners of the town of

Hempstead, Long Island, have listened to the appeals of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and will erect new steel bridge over a creek that crosses a highway in front of her villa on Front-st., Hemp-The old wooden bridge has been repaired and patched up for years, and there is but little

Mrs. Belmont has recently expended a very large um on her estate, Brockholt Villa. She has personally supervised the laying out of the grounds, and the expert landscape gardeners employed by Mrs. Belmont have paid high tribute to her skill

Mrs. Beimont have paid high tribute to he sain and cleverness.

Despite the large sums spent on the estate, the old wooden bridge marred the picture, and Mrs. Belmont decided to make a last appeal to the highway commissioners to do something, and they have voted to build a new iron bridge to cost \$600. COLUMBIA FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

### Five scholarships were awarded by the committee on admissions of Columbia University to the in-coming freshman class. The first was the alumni competitive scholarship, which is awarded annually; the second was the Hewitt and Harper cholarship, endowed respectively by the

Abram S. Hewitt and Joseph W. Harper, and the other three were of the twelve scholarships founded by the trustees in 1895 in recognition of ex-President Low's gift of the library. The last named are open to residents of Brooklyn. The awards for this year are as follows:

Alumni competitive—Herbert Calvin Skinner (Morris High School), No. 2,768 Briggs-ave., The Hewitt scholar-Francis Salzano (De Witt Clin-

ton High School), No. 159 Hudson-st., Manhattan. Brooklyn scholars-Charles Rivers Carroll (Boys' High School), No. 284 Monroe-st., Brooklyn; Frederick Adolph Rice (Boys' High School), No. 498 Putnam-ave., Brooklyn; Gerard Alston Reichling (Boys' High School), No. 127 Putnam-ave., Brook-

#### HAY WILL NOT FILED. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 18.—As the late John Hay, Secretary of State, was the owner of considerable real estate in the District of Columbia, the expectation has been that his will would be filed with the Register of Wills here. The testament, however, has not been produced yet. It was said to-day that the will will probably be recorded at Cleveland, and an exemplified copy later placed on record here.

#### GENERAL WOOD LEAVES HOSPITAL. Boston, July 18.-General Leonard Wood, who

returned from the Philippines to undergo an operation in a private hospital in this city, left the institution to-day. Accompanied by Mrs. Wood, a trained nurse and a physician, he has gone to the country for a few days. He expects to sail early next month for Manils.

gown of white lace and carried a bouquet of par-

Mrs. Joseph Harriman entertained at luncheon this afternoon, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock gave a children's party. This evening dinners were

given by Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mrs. C. M. Thomas, the latter being attended by prominent naval officers of the battleship squadron.

Mrs. Charles H. Berriman is to give a women's luncheon on Thursday at Bellevue Lodge the guests to number forty. It is also announced that Mrs. William G. Roelker will give a reception on the afternoon of August 4, and that Mrs. Stures. sant Fish will give a dinner and dance on the

evening of August 29.

Wee Bush cottage, in Bellevue-ave., for the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have arrived at

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey have taken the

Newport for the season. James J. Coogan, the Misses Coogan and the Messrs. Coogan have returned from Europa, and are at their cottage, in Catherine-st., for the sea

Miss Janet Fish, of New-York, is the guest of Miss Marian Fish, at Crossways,

#### IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Lenox, Mass., July 18.—This has been the hottast day of the summer in the Berkshires. In Pittsfield the mercury reached 89, and in Lenox 34 was registered. There was a fine breeze all day that tempered the effect of the sun's rays. Because of the heat little was done in the way of entertaining. Members of the various embassies made a run to Lake Mahkeenac in automobiles, and after a plunge in the lake took dinner at Shadowbrook Inn.

Mrs. A. M. Edwards and her daughter, Mrs. Archibald Mackay, entertained at dinner to-night at the Egleston cottage, and Walter Benedict, of New-York, gave a large dinner at Shadowbrook Inn. The members of Senator Crane's council when he was Governor of Massachusetts and ex-Governor

John L. Bates were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Wendell to-night by Senatur Crane. To-day a baseball game was played at Mount Pleasant in Windsor, Senator Crane being captain of one team and ex-Governor Bates of the other. Senator Crane's team won, 24 to 14. The estate of William Aspinwall Tappan, late of

Stockbridge, father of Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, of Boston, and Miss Mary A. Tappan, has been inventoried at \$155,000. Mrs. Dixey and Miss Tappan are the sole heirs. Secretary and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, accompanied by Miss S. S. G. Haydock of

Philadelphia, arrived in Lee this afternoon, Th Secretary will remain in the Berkshires until Fri-Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Manning, of New-York, who

are spending the summer in Stockbridge, went to Northeast Harbor, Maine, to-day, for a fortnight. Alexander Sedgwick and family, of New-York, started to-day for Bath-on-the-Hudson, where they are to remain two weeks.

arrive at their summer place, in Stockbridge, to Mrs. Joseph H. Choate is entertaining Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston, at Naumkeag. Wilbur K. Matthews, of New-York, and family

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M Teall, of Chicago, will

are to spend the late summer and autumn at the Schenck cottage in, Cliffwood-st. Dr. William Hallock, of Columbia University, will make an address before the Thursday Morning

Club in Great Barrington to-morrow. Invitations have been issued for an entertainment at the Country Club, of Pittsfield, on Thursday evening. The patronesses are Mrs. Walter F. Haw-kins. Mrs. Charles H. Wright, Mrs. Franklin Weston, Miss Olive Barker, Mrs. Charles L. Hibbard and Miss Bruce. Those who will take part include Miss Frances Colt, Miss Frances Bruce, Miss Susie Whittlesey, Miss Harriet Peck, Miss Katherine Peck, Miss Mollie Gamwell, Miss Allen and Miss Withington.

# PREPARING TO OBSERVE ECLIPSE.

### The Dixie Sails for Bona to Erect Station for Americans.

Gibraltar, July 18 .- The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixle, having on board the instruments and materials for the station to be erected at Bona, Algeria, for the use of the American astro omers who are to observe the college of the sun on August 29, sailed for that port at 11:30 this morn-ing.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis, conver ing Rear Admiral Colby N. Chester, superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, and the other members of the American expedition which will observe the eclipse of the sun at Bona, Aigeria, and Valencia. Spain, August 29, salled from New-York on July 3 and arrived at Gibraltar on July 15. The auxiliary cruiser Dixie and the supply steamer Caesar, having on board the instruments and materials for the observation stations, had previously salled for Gibraltar and reached the rock ahead of the Minneapolis.

#### MAY CONTEST DAY WILL. New-Haven, Conn., July 18.-Indications of a con

test over the will of the Rev. George Edward Day. who was Holmes professor of Hebrew, emeritus, in the Yale Divinity School, were furnished to-day when Robert E. Day, of New-York, a nephew, ap when Robert E. Day, of New-York, a nephew, appeared with counsel in the Probate Court and cross-examined withcesses about the document filed as Professor Day's will. The will makes several bequests for educational purposes and missions, Yale University being made residuary legates, and \$4.00 ls given each to Robert E. Day and two other children of Professor Day's brother the late Horace Day. No formal objection was made to the profisting of the will to-day. The hearing was adjourned.

### SENATOR W. A. CLARK IMPROVING.

Dr. James F. McKernon, physician to Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, announced yesterday that his patient had passed a most comfort night, despite the heat, and was better than at any time since the operation. The patient rested easily and continued to improve. The critical point in the Senator's case will be reached to-night at 6 o'clock. If he continues to improve up to that time, Dr. Mason said, his recovery would be assured.

### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Ryndam are: The Rev. Dr. Leonard M. Snyder.
The Misses S. Alles and Mary Less. Those sailing on the Cedric to-day are:

The Rt. Rev. Cortland Mr. and Mrs. George Water Whitehead. Imphouse. George Westinghouse. In Mrs. S. E. and Master Will—Colonel Hanry W. and Mrs. ism Clendenning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Buck-ley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Photo-Stokes.

Among those who arrived on the Grosser Kurfurst yesterday were: Frank P. Abbott. C. L. Crawford. Dr. C. F. Thelsa.

### SAM AND THE GODDESS.

From The North Manchester (Ind.) Journal. If Sam Conrad was the kind of a fellow to get swelled up he would need to be bandaged to keep from bursting on account of the many compliments that were paid to the patriotic window display that he designed and put in the Oppenheim display window. The design represented the Goddess of Liberty, only she was made better looking and dressed in more fashionable clothes than she usually wears.

#### . EXTREME OPTIMISM.

From The Boston Herald. From The Boston Herald.

A Harvard alumnus of some distinction, at a recent fraternity dinner, gave a definition of optimism that hasn't heretofore been published, but which is good enough for print. He declared that he was an optimist, but not one of that extreme type who, if falling from the top of the Flatiron Building, in New-York, would be able to say as he passed each story, "Well, I'm all right up to date!"

#### BEATEN AT HIS OWN GAME. From The Hardeman (Tenn.) Free Press.

We subscribes with infantile credulity to the theory that the moon is made out of limburger, and that fairies and hobsoblins depopulates the circumambient either, but when a traveling man from Nashville tells us that they commences skyscrapers in the middle and lays brick both ways we opines that Ananius cashed in at the proper time to save his reputation.

### OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ASHAMED.

From The Kansas City Journal. A Highland man vouches for the truth of the following story: He had a hen that was bound to set. She had no eggs, but scraped into her nest a four ounce bottle containing a small quantity of whiskey. After six weeks our informant discovered that a dozen small snakes had been hatched and the hen was carefully guarding them.